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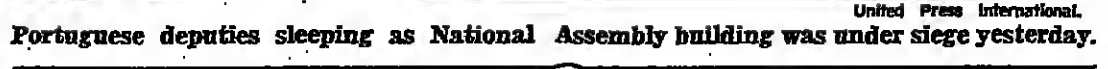
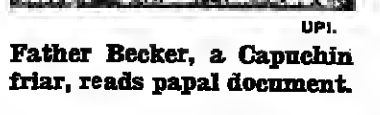
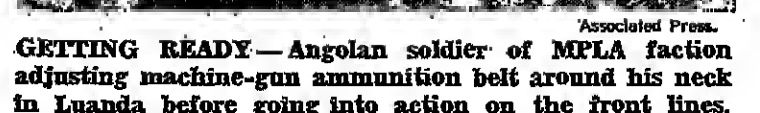


Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the mean number of correct responses for the 100 trials condition. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses for all conditions.



Time to Break Tradition

Franco's Death Will Mean A Fresh Start for Church

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Many churches have been offering prayers for Generalissimo Francisco Franco and for Spain, ritual prayers that have not made a noticeable difference in the habits of the faithful. Most, if not all, will hold special services when the ailing leader dies and the Roman Catholic Church will have the primary role at his funeral.

There are priests and nuns who belong to the Communist party and the church hierarchy does not object to it. It has been actively seeking to put distance between itself and the Franco regime, which it helped found and impose in the late 1930s.

The Bill to Pay

An important and sharp-tongued church authority, whose name cannot be used, said the other day that the church would officiate at public ceremonies for Gen. Franco because "that is the bill we have to pay for the past."

"After 400 years, you cannot

make a sudden break. The bill goes all the way back to the 17th century, but also we made many mistakes during the republic and the first 10 years of the regime."

Vicente Cardinal Enriquez Tarazona, chairman of the Council of Bishops, has openly called for separation of church and state—against a tradition that goes back to the Catholic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, who expelled the Moors and the Jews, and that was a pillar of Gen. Franco's power. Church officials say that the cardinal has the almost unanimous backing of the hierarchy.

In Spain, such matters are highly political, but the hierarchy sees them more from a sociological viewpoint—how to prevent what it has come to consider as the danger of growing separation of church and flock.

In 1969-70, the archdiocese ordered a sociological study consisting of 300 questions drawn up by professionals and sent to all priests. It asked about people's relations with government and with politics, their everyday concerns, their aspirations. The answers provided the basis for the new policy.

"We are bothered by our privileges," a church spokesman said. "We don't want subsidies, special taxes for the church and so on. We want to be apart from the state. Of course, that doesn't mean we renounce the rights that all should have. Freedom of expression for bishops and the right to hold meetings, for example, are not privileges. Those are rights."

By Agreement

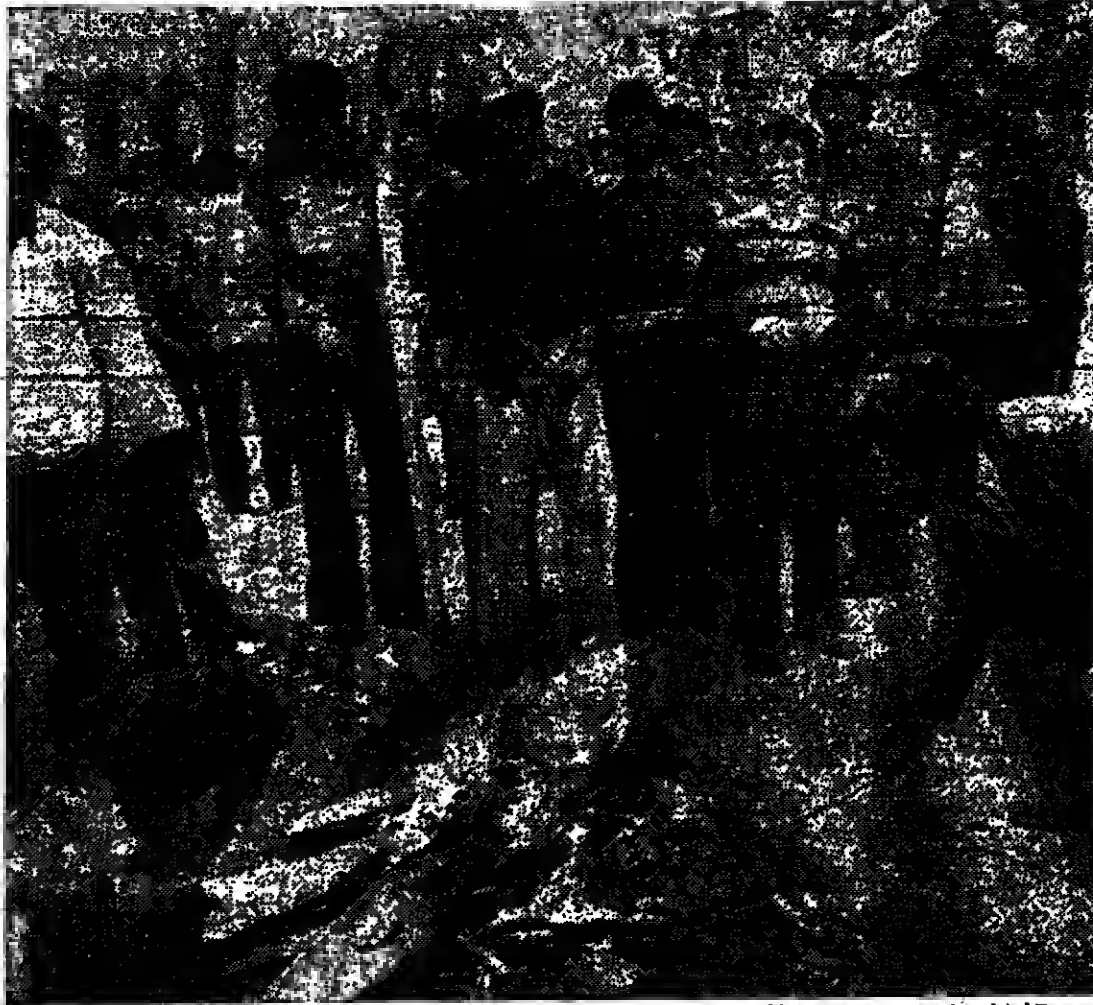
"And to say we want to be separate doesn't mean we don't want to cooperate with the state, but in independence, with autonomy on both sides. The concordat is needed. After 400 years, there are areas where church law will have to be retained until the government can legislate on marriages, for example. It has to be done by agreement on both sides."

According to the Spanish church's leaders, and on the basis of other available evidence, the hierarchy is convinced that the regime the dictator founded is coming to an end with him and it is eager to find its place in the future.

"The church wants to see the Communist party come into the open along with other political groups because, church leaders believe, 'We have to demystify the Communists.'"

"Franco made the Communists and the Masons into devils, into the enemies of Spain," the church spokesman said. "We needn't be so afraid to deal with them. Franco gave them the advantage of clandestinity, calling everybody who is against the regime a Communist. So we are all Communists." He laughed heartily and glanced at his clerical habit.

"But later, we will be against the Communists," he continued. "The priests and the nuns who have joined them will move away when there no longer appears to be only a choice between Franco and Communism."



LISBON DEMONSTRATORS—Group of construction workers building fires to grill sardines yesterday morning after a night-long siege of the Constituent Assembly building.

20,000 Besiege Azevedo in Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

Portugal's biggest electoral force, called for a nationwide mobilization of its followers. It also set up pickets at banks and factories and declared: "We will defend democracy with all the means at our disposal."

The centrist Popular Democratic party, the second largest in the nation, followed with a call to its followers for a national mobilization.

Cadres from both parties quickly

left their jobs today and assembled at party offices and other prearranged meeting places.

Last Minute of Peace

"We are perhaps living through the last minutes of peace in Portugal," Foreign Trade Minister Jorge Campinos said.

It was Mr. Campinos, a leading Socialist, who said that the siege of the parliament building and Premier Azevedo's official residence was "an attempted seditious seizure of power by the ex-

treme left. We also hold the Communist party responsible."

The demonstrators had agreed to let most of the assembly 'aparties' leave the parliament building after a military police major appealed to them through a megaphone.

The crowd of workers parted, leaving a passage, and the men and women chosen in April, in Portugal's first free elections in 50 years, walked through lines of angry men shouting, "Fascists," "Fascists."

Morocco, Mauritania Would Divide It

3-Nation Deal Seen Near on Spanish Sahara

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Spain, Morocco and Mauritania today approached a solution whereby Morocco and Mauritania may divide the disputed Spanish Sahara and share in its prized phosphates, a government source said.

The source said tripartite talks in Madrid had shaped the framework for Spanish withdrawal from the African territory and a take-over by Morocco and Mauritania, with Spain retaining a share in the mines, which produce \$300 million worth of phosphates a year. He said that "we are exploring several possibilities on how to achieve this outcome and that the chances for final agreement looked good."

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, his Moroccan counterpart, Ahmed Osman, and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mokness took part in the two-day meeting.

Only four days ago, King Hassan of Morocco had called home hundreds of thousands of civilians who invaded the Spanish Sahara—a move to which Spain responded with warnings that the army would open fire if the marchers breached Spanish defense lines.

The source said there was a

breakthrough in the talks when Spain agreed to consider Moroccan suggestions that 45,000 Saharans living in Morocco be brought back to the Sahara to vote in a referendum on the territory's future.

Spain has pledged to carry out a United Nations resolution demanding that the Sahara's 80,000 inhabitants—a majority of them illiterate nomads—decide its future in a referendum.

The Moroccan feeling, apparently, was that the 45,000 Saharans living in Morocco could swing the vote in favor of annexation by Morocco and Mauritania, rather than independence.

The question remained whether Algeria, which sponsors the Marxist-oriented Polisario independence movement in the Sahara, would accept such a plan.

More Morocco Breaks Ties

RABAT, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Morocco said today it was breaking off diplomatic relations with East Germany in retaliation for that country's criticism of Morocco's territorial claim to Spanish Sahara.

Ford to Depart Nov. 29 on 5-Day Visit to China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—President Ford will make a five-day visit to China early next month and visit Indonesia and the Philippines on his return, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

He said Mr. Ford will leave Washington on Nov. 28 and go to Alaska for an overnight stop and "one or two events." The President's plane also will make a refueling stop near Tokyo and then go to Peking, arriving there on Dec. 1.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford will go from China to Indonesia on Dec. 3 and stop overnight in Jakarta at the invitation of President Suharto. The following day Mr. Ford will go to Manila at the invitation of President Ferdinand Marcos. This also will involve an overnight stay. Mr. Nessen said the President will travel from Manila to Hawaii on Dec. 7, make at least one appearance there and return to Washington on Dec. 8.

Kidnappers Release GM Executive's Son

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP).—The 13-year-old son of a top General Motors executive was reunited with his family today, 35 hours after he was abducted near his home. Police said the boy's father paid a \$150,000 ransom for the boy's safe return.

Bloomfield Hills Township police said Timothy Stempel, son of Robert Stempel, was "kidnapped but not harmed" when he walked into the Wayne County Medical Center shortly after 11 p.m. yesterday and telephoned his parents. News media had withheld the story at police urging for fear of endangering the boy's life.

Ford Aide Backs Science Adviser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—The Ford administration yesterday formally endorsed the bill passed by the House restoring the office of White House science adviser, a position abolished more than two years ago by former President Richard Nixon.

The administration hopes the Senate will act on this legislation, Dr. Guyford Stever, director of the National Science Foundation and informal science adviser to President Ford, told the Senate Space Committee.

Dr. Stever said that a White House science adviser is necessary because of complex and growing energy and environmental hazards. He added that the task would be a full-time job requiring the help of many federal agencies.

3 Surrender in Sicily

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Three robbers surrendered today after releasing all nine of the hostages they held inside a bank near here.

U.S. Asks UN to Urge Nations To Free All Political Prisoners

By Paul Hoffmann

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 13 (NYT).—The United States, in a move that many delegates viewed as a counter to the General Assembly's branding of Zionism as racism, introduced a draft resolution yesterday that would urge governments around the world to release all political prisoners.

The proposal appeared to be aimed at Communist and Third World countries that voted for the anti-Zionism resolution on Monday.

The U.S. text, demanding an unconditional amnesty for persons detained because of peaceful dissent with the policies of their governments, was submitted to the assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

This is the body where the Arab-inspired resolution labeling Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination was introduced last month. It was adopted by the assembly, 72 to 35, with 52 abstentions and three delegations not participating.

Moynihan Comments

In Washington, possible U.S. responses to the anti-Zionism vote were discussed by members of Congress and the Ford administration.

The chief U.S. delegate, Daniel Moynihan, who introduced the proposal on political prisoners to the assembly committee, said in an interview just before his speech that there was no direct link between the U.S. initiative and the anti-Zionism resolution.

"But we link the attacks on Israel to this draft resolution," he remarked.

Mr. Moynihan said that the draft had been prepared by his mission after weeks of consultation with Washington.

In his address to the committee, the U.S. representative denounced what he called "the selective morality of the United Nations in matters of human rights." He said it is plain that he meant to expose the double standard in the world organization for human rights and values in some areas while ignoring violations of them in others, including Communist and Third World countries.

Rights Violations

Mr. Moynihan discussed alleged violations of human rights in Chile and South Africa but did not name any of the other countries where he said repression was prevalent.

The UN headquarters, meanwhile, was tense with the repercussions of the anti-Zionism vote. Yesterday afternoon, a spokesman announced that a statement by Premier Casim Thurn of Luxembourg on Tuesday, criticizing the anti-Zionism decision as harmful to the world body, was by error attributed to him as the presiding officer of the General Assembly rather than as the head of his country's government. The correction followed unfavorable comments by Arab and other delegates, who asserted that the presiding officer of the assembly had overstepped his function.

Arab delegates and their allies also kept discussing a statement issued by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim after the vote on Zionism in which he voiced deep worries about what he termed a UN crisis. A spokesman said Mr. Waldheim had "conversations" with

Ash and other diplomats but no details were disclosed.

Soviet Criticism

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—The Soviet press agency Tass today criticized the resolution introduced by the United States on amnesty for political prisoners as an "unhappy stratagem" to distract attention from the anti-Zionism resolution.

Tass commentator Yuri Koriolov said the essence of the resolution "is to try to distract attention of the representatives of the UN member states from specific problems linked with the violation of man's fundamental rights."

Soviet Scientists Assailed For Condemning Sakharov

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—Physicist Benjamin Levich today publicly challenged the ethical standards of his colleagues on the Soviet Academy of Sciences who signed a petition condemning Nobel peace laureate Andrei Sakharov.

"Three times a Hero of Socialist Labor of the U.S.S.R., many times a state prize winner, Academician Sakharov has done more for the might of this country than any other living scientist. Is this not genuine patriotism?" asked Mr. Levich in a letter which he sent to the president of the prestigious Academy.

Yesterday, Mr. Sakharov, a nuclear physicist who is a leading champion of human rights in the Soviet Union, was denied government permission to travel to Oslo to receive his Nobel prize.

Mr. Levich, who is Jewish, is the highest-ranking Soviet scientist to have requested permission to emigrate to Israel. Both he and Mr. Sakharov remain members of the 322-member Academy, although they are in official disfavor and have been shunned by most of their colleagues.

Enemy of Peace

The petition, labeling Mr. Sakharov an anti-Soviet enemy of peace, was signed by 72 academicians and published in the official press Oct. 26.

The Soviet government said today that its refusal to grant a visa to Mr. Sakharov was motivated only by security considerations.

A statement carried by the Tass news agency said that Mr. Sakharov's case fell outside the framework of the European security conference's final act, signed in Helsinki July 30.

"He (Sakharov) is in possession of important state secrets," Tass said. "In keeping with Soviet legislation, similar to that of a number of other countries, trips of such persons abroad are restricted and Mr. Sakharov was informed of this."

Mr. Sakharov, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, had been working to do with Russia's nuclear program for seven years.

Tass said that the refusal "has nothing to do with documents in Helsinki."

The final act of the Helsinki talks called for an easing of travel restrictions on all citizens.

Ford Aides Upset by Frankness

Colby Says His 'Forward Posture' Hurt Him

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Commenting for the first time on President Ford's dismissal of him as CIA director, William Colby said yesterday that some administration officials had disagreed with his "forward posture" in co-operating with congressional investigating committees.

Mr. Colby, speaking to a group of reporters, said that he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had disagreed a number of times over the release of information to the committee and that on one occasion the President had resolved the dispute.

Although Mr. Colby attempted to play down his differences with administration officials as a factor in his dismissal earlier this month, it is known that his failure to resist congressional demands for sensitive intelligence matters irritated some White House officials.

Forward Posture

Kissinger opposed his releasing certain information and at other times the secretary wanted to release information that the CIA director felt should be kept within the agency.

Within the administration, he said, "there were differences as to whether the forward posture was the right one."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has indicated that any policy differences between Mr. Colby and Mr. Kissinger had not entered into the President's decision to dismiss Mr. Colby. Mr. Nessen said that the Cabinet "elections" Mr. Ford had referred to were personal in nature rather than policy-oriented.

Mr. Nessen said he had never heard Mr. Ford criticize Mr. Colby's handling of congressional in-

vestigations in discussing the CIA director's dismissal.

Mr. Colby said that he had declined Mr. Ford's offer to appoint him ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization because of his professional background and "all of the hullabaloo over the CIA."

He explained that he "didn't think it was a good idea" for a person of his background in intelligence to take such a diplomatic post because of possible protest demonstrations and other adverse reactions in NATO countries.

His rejection of the post, says the President, was another sign of his independence of mind in the future. It has been pointed out that NATO Ambassador David Bruce has informed Mr. Ford of his desire to leave NATO by the end of the year.

Mr. Colby refused to be drawn into the controversy over Mr. Ford's selection of a political figure, George Bush, as the new CIA director.

However, Mr. Colby said he had high regard for Mr. Bush, head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, and added that he thought there was nothing wrong with naming as director someone without a professional intelligence background.

Although opposition to the nomination of Mr. Bush, a former Republican National Committee chairman, is mounting in Congress, Mr. Colby said he did not expect a "substantial delay" in confirmation. At Mr. Ford's request, Mr. Colby has agreed to remain as director until Mr. Bush is confirmed.

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Kremlin Accuses West's Press of Hostile Campaign

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Kremlin's top political commentator today accused the Western press of conducting a hostile campaign against détente in violation of last summer's Helsinki security-conference decisions.

Writing in the Communist party daily Pravda, Yuri Zhukov singled out The New York Times and several French newspapers which he said used the Nazi propaganda tactic of the "big lie" when writing about Communist countries.

"An acquaintance with the press of capitalist countries shows that the bosses of many of its organs have still failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the agreements reached by the leaders of 35 countries at the (Helsinki) conference," Mr. Zhukov declared.

The Helsinki security charter pledged the participants to increase the flow of information and ideas between East and West while refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Irish Coalition Wins By Election

DUBLIN, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The Fine Gael-Labour coalition government today beat back a threat to its slender parliamentary majority by winning a by-election in the constituency of West Mayo.

The Fine Gael candidate, Eoin Kenny, topped the poll with 15,584 votes out of a total electorate of 38,000. This was 113 votes ahead of his Fianna Fail opposition party challenger and a bigger margin than observed in anticipated.

The government has thus protected its two-seat majority in the Dail ending Fianna Fail's hopes of capturing the West Mayo seat and forcing a general election.

AVENUE DE COGNAC

1

COGNAC HENNESSY

Cognac HENNESSY

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Following Justice's Retirement

Ford Is 'Actively' Considering A Woman to Fill Douglas Seat

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Ford is "actively" considering a woman to succeed Associate Justice William Douglas, who retired yesterday, on the Supreme Court, according to highly-placed administration sources.

The sources said that an "important factor" is that Betty Ford has long urged her husband to appoint the first woman justice should a vacancy occur during his presidency. When it became clear recently that Justice Douglas's health was failing, the question of appointing a woman justice was discussed in high-level meetings, the sources said.

Justice Douglas, 77, announced his retirement yesterday, effective immediately, because of ill health. He thus ended the longest tenure in the history of the high court—36 years. He suffered a stroke on Dec. 31.

Although the names of several women lawyers were put forth in the early 1970s, the sources said, this was the first "serious consideration" of a woman candidate. The White House has at its disposal several lists of women with the proper credentials that were prepared with the aid of the Justice Department, a source said.

From a political standpoint, the sources agreed, the President could profit from recognizing the feminist movement by appointing a woman to one of the few governmental posts formerly denied them. If the woman candidate were Jewish, the sources said, the President could restore the so-called "Jewish seat" on the court, lost when Justice Abe Fortas resigned in 1969.

Mr. Ford's problem, a source pointed out, is that he must find a woman candidate who is sufficiently qualified to protect him from the charge of "patronage" in her appointment. These sources also believe that a woman candidate would be less vulnerable to partisan political attack on Capitol Hill.

Mixture of Criteria

Another Ford administration source said that if the candidate were selected entirely on legal qualifications it would probably not be a woman. But Supreme Court appointments have normally satisfied a mixture of political and legal criteria.

Richard Cheney, chief of the White House staff, however, said it was "chance" speculation that Mr. Ford was likely to appoint a woman. He said that the President had only received Justice Douglas's resignation at 1 p.m. yesterday and that his successor would be given careful consideration.

There is no "final list" of women candidates, other sources said. But a number of names have been discussed in Ford administration circles during the last several weeks.

• Carla Ellis, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is a former lawyer for the Justice Department and was an assistant U.S. attorney in California. The 41-year-old Collins member is known to be well-liked by both the President and Mrs. Ford. Her husband, Roderick, is chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

• Rita Hauser is a well-known New York lawyer and has been a powerful figure in Republican politics. She, too, is 41 and was an adviser in the Nixon White House.



RETIREES—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas in a photo taken last month being wheeled from his Washington home on his 77th birthday by his chauffeur.

• Shirley Hufschler, a federal judge on the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in Los Angeles and a former state court judge. She is 50.

• Sofia Menashchikov, 60, dean of the University of Miami Law School and formerly a professor at the University of Chicago Law School.

• Susie Marshall Sharp, 68-year-old chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Denies Role in Schlesinger Ouster

Senate Unit Clears Rumsfeld for Pentagon

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Senate Armed Services Committee today unanimously approved the nomination of Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense.

The committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., said after the 16-0 vote that he expected the Senate to act on the nomination next week.

The committee also adopted a resolution praising former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger for "excellence in office, intellectual honesty... courage and independence."

Mr. Rumsfeld told the panel that President Ford plans a close working relationship with his secretaries of state and defense "so any difference will be brought before him in a timely manner."

In his testimony to the committee yesterday, Mr. Rumsfeld said he had nothing to do with President Ford's firing of Mr. Schlesinger and had recommended against it.

Action Cited

Mr. Rumsfeld told the committee during his confirmation hearing that he divorced himself from playing any role in the administration's shake-up as soon as he learned he himself might be involved.

"The long and short of it is," Mr. Rumsfeld said, "I know Jim Schlesinger and admire him—think he is a good secretary of defense—and I did not have anything to do with his departure. And, when asked by the President my view on what he was thinking, I gave him views that were different from what was actually occurring."

When asked at his Nov. 3 news conference whether Mr. Rumsfeld "had any input into the overall decision" to make high-level shifts in his administration, Mr. Ford responded, "He did not."

Mr. Ford said in response to an earlier question, "I did it totally on my own."

Tried to Extricate Myself

Mr. Rumsfeld testified yesterday that he learned on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, that the President intended to make personnel changes that involved him. Mr. Rumsfeld said that at that point he "tried to extricate myself" from any involvement in the changes and indeed did so.

Apparently Mr. Rumsfeld was drawing a distinction yesterday between his reaction to Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal and his participation in it.

The question of involvement was put to Mr. Rumsfeld by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who also demanded to know whether Mr. Rumsfeld intended to stay at the Pentagon throughout the

life of the Ford administration or would accept a call to be Mr. Ford's vice-president.

Mr. Rumsfeld and Sen. Jackson went through several exchanges on this point, with Mr. Rumsfeld refusing to rule himself out of the vice-presidency. Mr. Rumsfeld said:

"That would be really presumptuous for me to stand up and take myself out of consideration for something I am not in consideration for."

Agrees With Schlesinger

The nominee said his intention right now is to devote his full energies to running the Defense Department once he is confirmed. In his testimony, Mr. Rumsfeld stressed that he, like Mr. Schlesinger, believes that there must be continued growth and that defense spending must go up to maintain a military balance with the Soviet Union.

"I don't know of any policy differences I have with James Schlesinger," Mr. Rumsfeld said.

He specifically endorsed Mr. Schlesinger's changes in nuclear strategy, designed to give the President the option of fighting a limited war with nuclear weapons.

Some arms-control specialists have assailed the strategy on the grounds that it threatens to make nuclear war look acceptable—to make the unthinkable thinkable.

"It is desirable for the President to have a range of options between no response and massive destruction," said Mr. Rumsfeld in defending the policy of equipping the United States for limited nuclear war.

Mr. Rumsfeld defined détente as the attempt to find "where our interests converge" with those of the Soviet Union, but he stressed that the process must not be "a one-way street."

He warned that success in relaxing tensions between the two superpowers might lead the U.S. people into a false sense of security.

London Police Resist Serving For Free Rides

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The London Transport Commission, plagued by late-night hooliganism on its buses and subway trains, today told police to "ride us any time you like—for free."

A commission spokesman added: "We hope this will give added on-the-spot protection to our staff and the traveling public." The police did not think much of the idea.

"It looks like this is a scheme for free policing, not free travel," said Constable Harry Slipp, secretary of the Metropolitan Police Federation. "Instead of having extra police to deal with troublemakers, it is evidently hoped officers will deal with violent outbreaks while they are off duty."

Senate Panel Rejects Ford Bank Nominee

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In a triumph for civil rights forces, a Senate committee yesterday rejected President Ford's nomination of former Rep. Benjamin Blackburn to be chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The 8-to-5 vote against the Georgia Republican by the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee marked the first time in the history of Senate vetoes that a presidential nominee who had been a member of Congress was denied Senate confirmation.

In its third rejection of presidential appointments in two weeks, Congress today killed the re-nomination of Isabel Burgess to the National Transportation Safety Board. Mrs. Burgess, originally appointed by former President Richard Nixon, was rejected 10-7 by the Senate Commerce Committee. All votes for rejection were by Democrats and all votes but one for confirmation were by Republicans, the Associated Press reported.

The White House press secretary, Ron Neessen, said the President "will send up a new nomination" for the bank board post.

The nomination had been fought by civil rights forces. They contended that Mr. Blackburn's record of opposition to civil rights legislation while a member of Congress from 1967 to last year disqualified him from heading an agency that helps administer the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

That act, which prohibits racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, was one of several civil rights bills opposed by Mr. Blackburn when he served in the House.

Remark Turned Joke

However, what appeared to cause the 48-year-old Georgian the most trouble was the revelation that during a closed meeting of a House subcommittee in 1972 he suggested "public hangings" for public housing tenants who failed to pay their rent.

In testimony Monday to the Senate committee, Mr. Blackburn said he did not recall ever "saying such a thing."

But Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the committee chairman, quoted from the transcript of the 1972 meeting which showed Mr. Blackburn saying:

"Now the method of collection, if it was up to me, we would go back to public hangings and we would not have any more trouble collecting rent."

After Sen. Proxmire read the remark, Mr. Blackburn said it had been made "in a joking manner" and that he did not recall "advocating such a thing."

Nevertheless, there was a widespread impression in the hearing room that from that moment Mr. Blackburn's nomination was doomed.

At the White House, Mr. Neessen said the President was not aware of the remark when he nominated Mr. Blackburn, a former House colleague, and it was something that did not and would not normally turn up in an FBI check.

The chief duty of the three-man board is to regulate the savings and loan industry, which provides a major source of home loan mortgages.

It was largely the board's role in this respect that generated the opposition by civil rights groups.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, who supported the nomination, protested the opposition to Mr. Blackburn and insisted it was motivated solely by his conservative philosophy.

Sen. Helms noted that the Senate Commerce Committee on Oct. 30 rejected the nomination of Joseph Coors, a conservative Colorado brewer, to the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

"Twice in two weeks we will have the spectacle of a major committee turning down a decent and qualified man merely on the basis of philosophy," he said. "I would caution the committee against this trend because the shoe could easily be on the other foot."

Sen. Garn said he did not agree with all of Mr. Blackburn's civil rights votes, but "I think we are voting on his voting record and not judging the man."

The White House has another controversial Southern availing confirmation, James Hooper, a Columbus, Miss., dairy farmer and businessman, was nominated to the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority in June but hearings have been delayed while a continuing investigation is carried out by the Public Works Committee.

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House Clears A \$72-Billion Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

The House approved, 225 to 191, yesterday a budget resolution that includes a deficit of \$72 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

The measure would set a spending ceiling of \$373.8 billion and a revenue floor of \$301.8 billion. The Senate is expected to approve a deficit close to \$75 billion. After the two houses have agreed on the figures, Congress must live within them for the remainder of the fiscal year. Any bill brought to the floor of either house that would break through the ceiling or floor could be blocked by a point of order by any member.

This is the first experience with the new budget law intended to give Congress better control over and a clearer overview of the annual budget. Once the statute becomes fully effective next year, a binding resolution must be approved before the new beginning of the fiscal year, Oct. 1.

Since the present bill covers the period until June 30, and the revised fiscal year begins on Oct. 1, other bills will cover the intervening three months.

The House adopted, 213 to 203, an amendment that would increase spending during the fiscal year by \$1.1 billion more than the figure approved by the House Budget Committee. But this increase was almost offset by another amendment that would cut spending by \$1 billion because of lower interest rates being paid on short-term borrowing for the public debt.

The spending increases are for Middle East aid—a result of the final agreement, which was not sent to Congress until after the Budget Committee had acted—and \$335 million for education and job programs. The amendment was offered by the majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, who said he favored it and felt he needed it to attract enough liberal votes to pass the resolution.

Conservative efforts to cut spending to reduce the deficit were rejected by wide margins. An attempt to reduce spending by \$2 billion to wipe out the deficit was rejected, 283 to 127. A more modest attempt to cut spending by \$4.5 billion, proposed by the Budget Committee, was defeated, 257 to 159.

President Ford last January had estimated a \$52-billion deficit. But revised figures of higher spending and lower revenue caused by the recession have increased administration deficit estimates to about \$70 billion.

Chile Protests Votes Against It in UN Unit

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (AP).—Chile reacted today to a UN resolution of alleged human-rights abuses in this country by calling in the ambassadors of the United States and three other countries to express surprise and disappointment at their voting in favor of the document, reliable sources said.

David Popper, U.S. ambassador to Chile, made no comment after a visit to the Chilean Foreign Ministry, where the sources said he was handed a note by Chilean officials expressing the government's unfavorable reaction to the U.S. vote on Monday in the Social Committee of the UN in New York. The ambassadors of Colombia, Ecuador and Jordan were also called in.

Luxembourg And the U.S. Problem-Free

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

Officials who write those White House statements must have been delighted with the 60 minutes President Ford spent yesterday in the Oval Office with Luxembourg's Premier Gaston Thorn.

It is the practice of some statement writers to report a mildly abusive session between heads of government as "frank and cordial." A wild argument might be treated with diplomatic cosmetics to be described in a statement as "frank and correct."

But when Mr. Ford, leader of 24 million Americans inhabiting 3.6 million square miles, met Mr. Thorn, leader of 350,000 persons holding 999 square miles, the White House statement read:

"They noted the excellent relations between the United States and Luxembourg and the fact that there are no bilateral problems of any significance."

HEW Secretary Decides to Free Subpoenaed Data

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare bowed to a House subpoena yesterday and turned over documents on hospital accreditation that he previously claimed were confidential.

The House Commerce Committee Investigations Subcommittee, which Tuesday cited Interior contempt when he refused to turn over subpoenaed documents, had threatened to do the same to HEW Secretary David Matthews if he failed to comply with its subpoena.

The subpoenaed documents are hospital evaluations done by a private group, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, that the subcommittee wants to compare with HEW's evaluations of the same hospitals.

While the commission gave passing grades to 132 hospitals, HEW surveys found enough fire safety and other deficiencies at 107 of the hospitals to disqualify them from the federal program. It dispenses \$10 billion a year to hospitals.

Mr. Matthews said he agreed to turn over the subpoenaed documents to the subcommittee after receiving a new ruling from Attorney General Edward Levi that a congressional subpoena carries more weight than any confidentiality attached to the material by virtue of the Social Security law.

Miss Fromme Denies Any Hatred of Ford

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).

Joyce Fromme, 27, accused of trying to assassinate President Ford, told a federal judge today that she had never expressed a hatred for the President.

"I never said I hated Ford," she said. "I do not even blame Ford. He is being pushed by the Nixon reality."

But Miss Fromme, asked by Judge Thomas McBride if she wished to take part in her trial, again said she did not.

Eliminating Annual Exclusion House Unit Votes to Tax Fully U.S. Citizens Living Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).

A provision that would gradually eliminate the \$20,000 annual exclusion for income earned abroad by U.S. citizens living abroad has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee as part of its major tax reform bill. The omnibus tax measure was approved by the committee last week.

If the overseas income provision is accepted by both houses and becomes law, the \$20,000 exclusion (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad longer than 18 months) would be phased out over a four-year period beginning Jan. 1 of next year at a rate of \$5,000 (or \$6,250) a year.

The only persons exempted from this provision are employees of U.S. charitable organizations as defined in Section 501 of the Tax Code and certain employees working on construction projects, who would continue to receive the exclusion for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978.

School Deduction

To help offset the loss of the income exclusion, the committee agreed to allow, along with the present dollar-for-dollar tax credit for income taxes paid to foreign governments, a deduction of up to \$1,200 a year for the elementary and secondary school expenses of dependents of U.S. taxpayers working abroad.

The panel also modified present law to allow the foreign tax credit to those claiming the standard U.S. deduction.

In another change, the committee decided to extend the excise tax on transfers of stock and securities to foreign entities to transfers of all types of property. It also increased the rate of the tax from 27 1/2 to 35 per cent.

The measure would also repeal the 30-per-cent withholding tax on dividend and interest income received from U.S. sources by foreign citizens, with the exception of payments from the Virgin Islands. In addition, the present exemption of interest from bank deposits in the United States, which is due to expire at the end of next year, would be made permanent. However, these exemptions would not apply to those corporate investments in which foreign citizens control more than 50 per cent of a U.S. corporation.

In provisions relating to the treatment of foreign taxes, the committee agreed to eliminate "in general" the per-country limitation on foreign tax credit for tax years ending after Dec. 31.

The panel also decided to provide new rules for the netting of foreign source capital gains and losses with domestic source capital gains and losses in computing foreign tax credit limitations.

Capital Gains

It decided that capital gains from sale of property outside the country of residence of an individual or outside the country in which a company does the major share of its business would not (if no "substantial" foreign tax has been levied on

BORN To greet Lambrechts Wim Lagrillotte on November 11th, Their First Child: Sarah Ann.



Uncommon markets

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Democracy in Crisis

When the United States emerged from the wrenching strains of Watergate piled on Vietnam, there was a good deal of self-congratulation over the strength of institutions nearing their 200th year. And the approval of those strengths was deserved. But there is still uneasiness in the United States, as the President confronts Congress and people wonder whether any of the names that now seem likely to appear on the national ballots next year are adequate to the complex needs of the times.

The U.S. sense of frustration is multiplied in many nations whose democratic way of politics, seems studded with contradictory road signs. The roads are there—constitutions that were intended to mark the paths through every conceivable difficulty. But where those roads lead, whether they are in fact being by-passed by the political leadership—to say nothing of the quality of that leadership—are being gravely questioned.

Even more remarkable, the actions of Australia's organic law, though set down clearly in black and white, have driven that most democratic of states to a point of extreme tension. The Australian Senate, in which the Liberal-Country party opposition has a majority, refused to pass the budget sent up from the Labor-controlled House of Representatives. What the Senate majority wanted

was a dissolution of Parliament and new elections, which is what, under the law, should take place when Senate and House are deadlocked.

But Australians have come to believe that the Senate is a kind of federal appendage to the popular House. So there was astonishment and wrath when the governor-general took both his role in the Senate and his own executive seriously, and after a month of stalemate, with Prime Minister Whitlam apparently ready to carry on without a formal budget, dissolved the Labor government, which necessitates new elections.

It can hardly be charged that sending a deadlocked Parliament back to the people is undemocratic. But the circumstances are without precedent. Thus a democratic system has come under suspicion and strain.

There are many other instances of this around the troubled world. Democracy always works, in the best of times, with squeals and groans; they are part of the game. When things go wrong, the complaints grow louder, efforts to change the manner of operation increase in number and force and sometimes vital freedoms can be sacrificed to some apparently urgent need. But in time the bill for these will be presented, and it may be a high one.

Unholy Alliance at UN

The unholy alliance of Communist and Arab governments that pushed through the General Assembly the odious resolution equating Zionism with "racism" was, in effect, challenging the very right of Israel to exist, a member state originally created by act of the UN itself.

The original objective of the Arab bloc was to expel Israel forthwith; the attack on Zionism was substituted as a first move in this strategy only because it was more likely to succeed. Some countries, in fact, voted for it as a means of warding off the more drastic proposal. The majority—narrower than it appears from the 72-35 vote (for 72 is only one vote more than half of the 143-member assembly)—was put together by adding other Moslem countries to the Arab-Communist bloc and capturing a few other, even more disgraceful, votes, purchased either with gold or oil.

The basic Arab vote, shameful though it was, is the easiest to understand. Whether bullets are flying across the border or not, most of the Arab countries are effectively at war with Israel. Therefore they could be expected to promote anything that would undermine Israel's right to exist. But for each Arab state as Egypt, which supports a Mideast settlement based on Israel's continued existence, the vote calls in question Cairo's sincerity in the recent Sinai agreement and in further negotiations.

Moscow and Peking are obviously competing for Arab and Third World influence. But their cynical and contemptible attempt thus to destroy Israel exposes the fragility of Moscow's commitment to détente and explodes Peking's pretensions in favor of world peace. In fact, every Communist nation with the exception of Romania joined in this degrading vote that only reflects their endemic anti-Semitism.

But why did other, non-Communist, non-

Moslem states vote to condemn Zionism as "a form of racism" or abstain on the earlier—and key—ballot to defer the resolution, which was lost only by 12 votes, 67 to 55?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has destroyed democracy at home, has turned India into an Arab as well as a Soviet satellite. Brazil's conscienceless military dictators are seeking Arab oil and investments with their vote.

But while the world cannot expect much from the present governments of India and Brazil or from those Third World nations that specialize in calling others "racist" while practicing the most ardent racism in their own right, it does expect more of Japan and Mexico. Japan at least voted for deferral, but—in deference to Arab oil—abstained in the vote on the resolution. President Echeverría of Mexico also voted for deferral—but then supported the anti-Zionist resolution, Jamaica, which incidentally lives on the U.S. tourist trade, abstained in the final vote on the resolution but, earlier, helped to defeat the deferral motion by abstaining in that vote as well.

Greece, "cradle of democracy," also abstained on both votes, undercutting the U.S. effort to postpone consideration of the resolution. Cyprus, totally following the Arab-Communist line, voted against deferral and for the anti-Israel resolution. Turkey did the same, as did Iran with probably less excuse than any country on earth for abjectly joining this foul parade.

West Europe stood firm despite oil vulnerability and, if abstentions are counted, fully half of black Africa refused to support the resolution. But the defection from morality of a handful of countries enabled the Communist-Arab bloc to disgrace the world organization, and reduce the General Assembly's authority virtually to zero.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Bush Nomination

The United States needs an intelligence agency that is professionally competent, recognizes its limited role within a democratic society governed by law, and has civilian leadership of intellectual integrity and independence.

The CIA has been shown to have fallen on occasion far below such standards; but, in a world in which several other nations possess the military capacity to inflict grievous damage on the United States, it would be reckless for this country in a spasm of righteousness to downgrade or disperse altogether with its intelligence service.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, reminded his colleagues in a thoughtful speech the other day of the constructive services that the CIA has performed in the last quarter-century. During that time, for example, it has provided the nation's leadership with accurate and timely information about the development of every important new Soviet weapons system from the H-bomb to the most recent missiles.

This civilian monitoring of Soviet military developments is essential—and should be of particular concern to liberal critics of the agency—since if the CIA did not exist, this intelligence function would pass wholly under the control of the Defense Department.

Unlike the armed forces, the CIA has no inherent institutional tendencies to justify larger military budgets, new weapons systems, or additional overseas bases.

Despite the scandals and mistakes in the agency's past, and there have been plenty, Sen. Church believes that "the prospects for starting afresh are good and I have viewed the chances to restore public trust and confidence in the CIA with considerable optimism."

It is against this background that Sen. Church raises a warning flag against President Ford's nomination of George Bush as CIA director. A former chairman of the Republican National Committee, twice defeated as a candidate for the Senate, and still an aspirant for the vice-presidency next year and for other political office in the future, Mr. Bush would bring the wrong interests and ambitions to this sensitive and demanding position, even though he might well serve in some other cabinet-level post.

Sen. Church urges his colleagues to insist upon political neutrality and disinterested independence as standards in confirming a nominee to head the CIA. These are criteria that the Senate should surely apply in deciding on Mr. Bush's nomination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

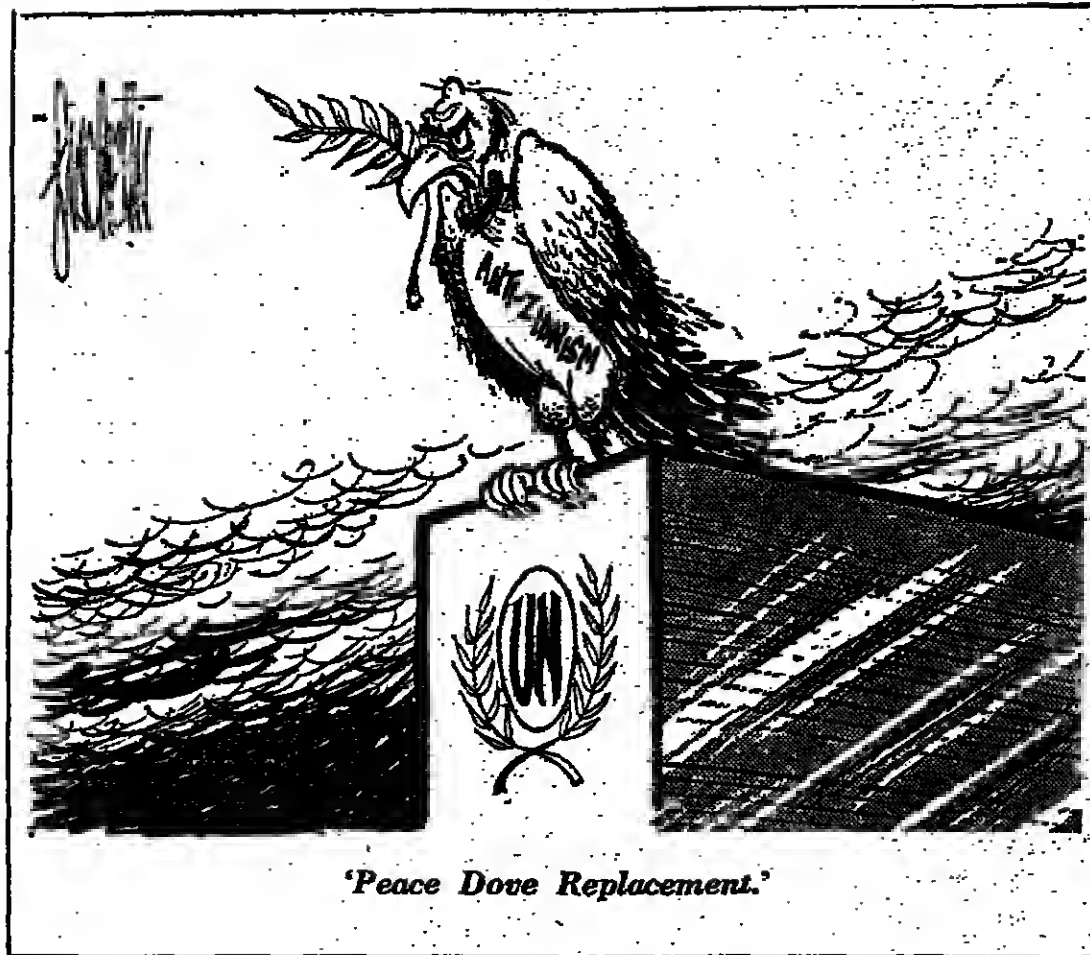
November 14, 1900

PARIS.—Women at the legal bar! The profession of advocate in France was thrown open to the fair sex yesterday by the passing of the necessary bill by the Senate. The measure was passed by the Chamber some time ago, but afterwards rejected by the Senate. It had better fortune yesterday when brought up for the second time. After an eloquent speech by M. Falloux it was adopted by the Upper Chamber by a vote of 173 to 34.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1925

WASHINGTON.—It is especially remarkable that Democratic congressmen propose strengthening the hand of a Republican President by the passage of a law affirming his authority to reorganize the executive departments of the government without consultation of the Legislative Branch. There is no doubt that some sort of reform is needed to cut through and to eliminate the huge amounts of government red tape.



The Rambouillet Summit—II

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Recessions exact their political price, though usually with a lag. If labor unions and the left be toothless during prolonged slumps, it is because a man in danger of losing his job does not make a good striker. Moreover, the current recession was the first accompanied by high inflation, and inflation historically has motivated the right, not the left.

The political dangers inherent in the recession were one of the reasons that prompted President Giscard d'Estaing to call this weekend's economic summit meeting at Rambouillet, near Paris. The French have felt, and have convinced the other participants, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan, that the West's leading nations should publicly demonstrate their will to end the recession.

The danger of social explosion usually comes a year or so after a slump. The 1967 slump in West Germany led to the labor-management tension of late 1967 (which some West Germans still blame for troubles today). The slowdown in French growth in 1967 contributed to the riots of May 1968. The Italian recession of 1968 brought on the student-labor strife of 1969.

U.S. Moderation

U.S. labor, free of the Communist unions' political arrièr-pensées, traditionally have shown more moderation than their French and Italian counterparts. U.S. business cycles, more frequent than European cycles, have not brought great social upheaval, but there is always the first time. Next year is a heavy bargaining one in the United States, with many major contracts coming up and labor will have strong claims. While real wages (wage increases minus inflation) climbed an average 3.7 per cent in West Germany last year and 4.3 per cent in France, they actually fell 2.6 per cent in the United States.

Giscard d'Estaing believes that the six leaders at Rambouillet this weekend can lay down a common strategy to deal with the recession and its aftermath. He believes that the West—particularly volatile Europe—no longer can tolerate contradictory and self-defeating economic policies—that the risk is too great. He believes the great Western trading nations have left the era of economic nationalism and now must grow or "stagfate" together.

To be sure, Giscard d'Estaing has his narrow, monetarist view of this crisis, that it was caused by the Vietnam war and proliferation of U.S. dollars abroad, and he expects some agreement in principle on exchange rates as satisfaction. But that is a minor point, for it is this meeting just to argue exchange rates. Messrs. Schmidt, Ford, Miki, Wilson and Moro could have stayed home and sent experts to argue for them.

Not Only Dollars

The current recession was not caused by U.S. dollars alone. "Without dollars we might have had a world recession in the 1960s because of lack of liquidity," says Andre Boltho, chief of the OECD's growth department. Brought on by a multitude of factors, principally the steady growth and full employment of the 1960s ("full employment and price stability is impossible," claims MIT economist Paul Samuelson), the recession has let no country of Europe escape. Some examples:

• Britain. Officially, the British economy has pulled out of its vertical drop. There is hope that the government's August anti-inflation program and its new industrial strategy may save Britain from bankruptcy (the proposed \$2-billion IMF loan also will help), but the figures are terrible. Wages have been rising at a 35-per-cent rate, inflation at 27 per cent, unemployment at 13 million (though this is understated), the pound at all-time lows. The government has abandoned the principal points of its Labor Manifesto. Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher is ahead in the latest Gallup poll. The unions, however, having

shown support for the government's new industrial strategy and its emphasis on less welfare, less public spending, higher profits and greater private investment, may be changing. The Labor government had been one of the worst symptoms of the so-called "English disease," defined by the New Statesman as "boddy work-manship, technical backwardness, low productivity, under investment, strike-happy workers and inept management." Which about covers it all.

• France. The French refused to reflate throughout much of the year as the OECD was advising because there was "still too much pressure on prices," explains Finance Minister Fourcade. Finally, in September, with unemployment over a million, investment off 10 per cent and industrial production 12 per cent below 1974 levels, a 4.5-per-cent growth rate next year compared with this year's 4.5 per cent, and a predicted 4.5 per cent for this year. Many observers are not so sure that France's first postwar recession is over. Fourcade agrees with U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon that "inflation is a worse social evil than unemployment."

The word from the White House is not to expect too much during the weekend's meeting in Rambouillet, and that word has cast a gloom over the preparations.

Given the depth of this recession, and the possibility of its continuing and recurring, it is almost illogical to suggest that a meeting will be no more than a religious retreat. The West's 15 million unemployed expect a more productive performance by the leaders of these six nations.

Plain Old Anti-Semitism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The UN General Assembly deserves every bit of the outrage aroused by its resolution terming Zionism "a form of racism." Fear and anger are appropriate reactions.

Plain old anti-Semitism in the world is one reason for passage of the resolution, and it is necessary to face up to that grimy fact. Averting one's eyes from the indictment of hatred against Jews—pretending that it is a passing phenomenon in some other place—was tried in the 1930s.

Nor is it possible to take much comfort from the fact that the General Assembly has long since lost its right to be treated seriously as a maker of moral statements to the world. Whatever its foolishness, the resolution will almost certainly be used as the basis for new discriminations against Jews (who will be called "Zionists") in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Unhappy Truth

But it is not enough for Americans to be angry at the UN. It is certainly not enough to nod in

agreement at pretexts by such well-known exemplars of moral sensitivity as Gerald Ford and Jacob Javits. For the unhappy truth is that this country has a share of responsibility for the disaster.

A generation ago the United States was in a position to talk of moral standards in world affairs. There was, for example, a strong idealistic element in the U.S. support for the creation of Israel and in the effective U.S. leadership of the UN to that end. In those days there was an extraordinary respect, around the world, for U.S. idealism.

That hold on to the world's imagination—that unique form of leadership—has been lost by our own actions. Successive governments of the United States put aside ethical considerations as amateur stuff and went in for the cynical use of power. If we make short-term gains, we make a guide, with power as the only limit, how can we object to the Arabs or anyone else doing the same thing?

A superpower that drops 600,000 tons of bombs on Cambodia is in rather a doubtful position to lecture others on morality. So is a secretary of state who asserts the right to upset the constitutional government of a friendly country by covert means.

Grotesque Example

The funny thing about all the hard-nosed "realism" practiced by Henry Kissinger and others is that it evidently does not gain votes for our side when we want to make a stand on principle. The tortures whom Kissinger and the CIA helped to power in Chile, and are helping to keep in power now, did not vote with the United States in the General Assembly. Chile abstained.

A particularly grotesque example of the results of "realism" in this regard is provided by Burundi. When the Burundi government engaged in mass racial slaughter of a truly genocidal character, the U.S. government declined to take any disapproving action—apparently because of U.S. economic interests there. But even in tiny Burundi such a policy earned no return favor in the UN. Burundi voted for the resolution.

A word has to be said, too, about Israel's responsibility. While it is true that declared opposition to "Zionism" often cloaks anti-Semitism, it is also true that Israel's policy made it easier for

View of U.S. Efforts In Pursuit of Energy By Using Solar Cells

By David Morris

WASHINGTON.—For over 20 years the United States has had the technology to use sunlight for the production of electricity. There is increasing evidence that within a decade such devices will cost no more than other means of generating electric power and that they could produce significant quantities. Yet U.S. government policy seems indifferent.

The devices are called solar cells. Most solar cells are made from silicon, which is made of ordinary sand. The cell is water-tight and produces electricity when sunlight hits it. Developed primarily for the space program, these "power plants" were very costly in the 1960s. Early in the 1970s, however, one small manufacturer began making solar cells for use on earth. Within two years the price had dropped by a factor of five. Although the price is still too high for widespread use (it is now about 17 times the cost of traditionally generated electricity), these cells are being sold, at a profit, for such uses as medical auxiliary stations, radio repeater units, highway warning lights, and weather monitoring stations. They are used in places where it would be more expensive to install electric lines and are supplemented with battery storage for cloudy days.

It Works

Government reports, expert testimony and the manufacturers of solar cells agree that the technology works. In contrast to nuclear fusion or the breeder reactor, we have increasing experience with its reliability. The only obstacle to the widespread use of solar cells is their high cost.

Everyone admits that the cost can only be reduced by creating a market large enough to permit the automated production of solar cells. More research and development funds are of no help at all.

At present, the foremost cost component is labor. Yet, solar cells are semiconductor devices that are easier to manufacture than integrated circuits and that lend themselves readily to automation. Several manufacturers as well as independent consultants have come up with remarkably similar charts that show how prices would drop as sales increased and production methods improved.

Increase Use

The conclusion is that if the amount of solar cell-produced electricity were tripled each year, the price would drop low enough for residential use within a decade and meet one per cent of the nation's electricity needs. In 25

years they could meet anywhere from 30 per cent to 100 per cent of the country's needs, depending on factors that have nothing to do with the cost of production of cells. The most important of these factors is experienced personnel.

These production tables are based on optimistic visions, but on experience in related industries. In the early 1950s, the Defense Department was faced with a similar situation with respect to transistor development. The transistor was expensive—some 20 to 100 times more expensive than the vacuum tube. The Defense Department, however, thought it important to develop the transistor for military reasons. With its help the price dropped by a factor of almost 100 within 10 years.

Unfortunately there is at present no such commitment on the part of the Defense Department to do the same with solar cells. One way that such a commitment is being made is in the form of security arguments. An increase in solar cell use would decrease U.S. reliance on foreign fuels. Solar cell devices can be built efficiently in small power units (as opposed to nuclear reactors), which require large amounts of fuel and are thus more easily less vulnerable to enemy attack.

Nuclear Factor

Quite possibly, too, they might halt the proliferation of nuclear plants with their potential for making weapons. "World's not better to supply foreign countries with solar cells than nuclear reactors," says a solar cell manufacturer. "Why doesn't the Defense Department consider the use of solar cells comparable to that of transistors? Why such lukewarm support?"

Last June the Energy Research and Development Administration released solar energy to the same status as nuclear fusion and the breeder reactor. Yet funding for the coming year shows a gross disparity among the three. Solar energy gets only a fraction of the money the others get. If the chief energy official, Frank Zarb, publicly urges that nuclear energy be pushed aggressively, if the government is still intent on building one nuclear reactor a month for the next fifteen years and if the Federal Energy Administration keeps up a special effort to look for nuclear energy within the government,

yet, the production versus cost tables show that the government could develop solar cells at minimal cost.

The first thing needed is a survey to find existing facilities where the use of solar cells would be economically feasible. Coast Guard officials agree, for example, that reliable solar cells could save thousands on their 12,000 miles of lighted systems and buoys. Their purchase alone would almost double the production of the infant industry and almost surely lead to cost reductions.

The trouble is that big government and big business do not yet know how to deal with the new device. Government reports consistently note that solar cell electricity will first become cost competitive for homes, schools and community use. Yet government officials insist that the cell must be proven successful as compared with existing utility systems.

Small Business

It also seems clear that the government does not like to deal with small business. Yet it is the small manufacturers who entered the field when the big boys were not interested. They have reduced the cost of solar electric power, who have gained experience and who have demonstrated that solar power is not just a dream.

It therefore makes little sense that recent research and development contracts in the solar cell field have gone to large corporations, such as General Electric and Westinghouse, which have no experience and enough of their own to enter the field without government assistance. These contracts are of much greater help to small manufacturers who lack capital but have invested years of effort.

First of all, a bewildered public needs a great deal more information about the potential of solar energy. Solar electricity is an alternative to nuclear power.

Mr. Morris, a co-director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance, is the author of "The Dependence of Solar Cells." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Some Experts Question Decision

Whitlam Urges Nonviolence As Protests Over Ouster Rise

By Fox Butterfield

CANBERRA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam appealed for calm today as popular reaction against his unexpected dismissal by the governor-general Tuesday continued to mount.

An estimated 1,000 demonstrators in Sydney pushed their way into the office of News, Ltd., publisher of three anti-Whitlam papers, and burned large bundles of an afternoon edition. The crowd, mostly students, also snuffed with police and blocked delivery of the papers.

In Canberra, the federal capital, Mr. Whitlam asked his Labor supporters to refrain from violence during the forthcoming election campaign—the vote is scheduled for Dec. 12—in order not to create a backlash against the party. His plea was issued after death threats had been made against the new Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, of the Liberal party, and the discovery of obscene slogans painted on the house of the governor-general, Sir John Kerr.

In addition, the public reaction, some further questions were also being raised by legal authorities on the propriety of the governor-general's firing of Mr. Whitlam while the former prime minister still had a majority in the House of Representatives.

The governor-general, traditionally a figurehead representative of the Queen, acted after Mr. Whitlam was unable to get the government's budget approved by the opposition-controlled Senate.

The questions over the governor-general's intervention stemmed from Australia's anomalous constitutional system, which was copied partly from Britain and partly from the United States.

French Communist Blueprint Mirrors Wavering Soviet Aims

By Elias Astar

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—The French Communist party, Moscow's most powerful friend in Western Europe, yesterday published a lengthy manifesto showing it to be in considerable ambivalence over signals emanating from the Kremlin.

The document, taking up four full pages in L'Humanite, the party newspaper, is entitled, "What the Communists Want for France" and is intended to guide party action during the next three years. After discussion by the 22,400 Communist cells in France, it will be approved at the party's 22d congress in February.

In paragraph after paragraph, the manifesto stressed that the party's road to power lies first and foremost in a comprehensive strengthening of its cadres and adherents. But beyond that, it reflects uncertainty over the messages from Moscow in recent months and how they should be translated in terms of French politics.

Since August, opposing themes have been enunciated in Moscow concerning relations with the West and between Western Communist parties and their political allies.

Passing Phenomenon
The official policy is still to promote détente with the West and to consider the capitalist world's economic crisis as a passing phenomenon. By implication, at least, Western Communist parties are free to determine their own policies, a position loudly defended by the French party.

But a hard-line group of Soviet ideologists has published articles saying that the Western economic crisis is fundamental and foreshadows the downfall of capitalism. Western Communist parties must move, they say, by promoting general strikes and other "peaceful and nonpeaceful methods."

Leaders of the Italian and Spanish Communist parties have firmly said that they will aim for power through elections with centrist parties and free elections. The Portuguese Communists have been equally unequivocal but at the other extreme—leading a continuing struggle in the streets and within the army to gain power in Lisbon.

Today's document shows that the French Communists are uneasy about how to proceed. Secretary-general Georges Marchais told the Central Committee meeting which issued the manifesto that only democratic means having full popular support would be observed by the party. "The party is categorically against the concept of a forceful blow by a militant minority," he declared.

Democracy Is Revolutionary
But after seemingly rejecting the Kremlin's hardliners, Mr. Marchais explained: "The democratic road that we propose is a revolutionary one; it is the road of the unified battle of the working class and the popular masses. . . . The transformation of society can come only through class struggle."

The document is also ambivalent on the alliance with the Socialists, who are suspect in Moscow. It pays lip service to the opposition's Joint Program of Government issued by the two parties and their Leftist Radical allies and says that the Communists will continue to cooperate. But it also adds that the Socialists are not to be trusted.

The document charges the Socialists—who have been gaining strength in recent by-elections—with "cooperating with reactionaries" in municipal governments. Mr. Marchais declared that, "if the Socialists were to dominate the left, they would turn their backs on the joint program and return to the policy of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie."

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SAVE THE TREES—When motorists in Hamburg took to the sidewalks to find parking space, it was not only the pedestrians, but the trees that suffered. People got used to the obstacle course, but many a tree was hurt by a bumper. Hamburg erected steel posts to protect the trees. Other German cities followed suit.

Union-Shop Bill Is Delayed

Lords Defy Commons Over Press Freedom

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The House of Lords, in a rare act of defiance on a major bill, has temporarily blocked a government proposal to restore to British unions the freedom to organize closed shops.

The Conservative government had curtailed that freedom when it was in power in 1971 and Prime Minister Harold Wilson promised union supporters that he would give it back to them.

By overwhelming margins in two separate votes Tuesday evening, the Lords refused to accept the bill unless it was amended to give statutory protection to editors and writers who are not now members of a journalists' union and do not wish to join.

The Lords did not object to the broad intent of the bill but they said, in effect, that if the closed-shop principle were applied to publishing it would threaten basic freedoms of the press.

The chamber has managed to frustrate the government's intentions to carry out a major campaign pledge in the present session of Parliament. It has forced the government to reintroduce the measure in the next session, beginning Wednesday.

Commons Debate
The Lords' action provoked unusually bitter exchanges in the House of Commons yesterday when Michael Foot, the secretary for employment and the measure's main spokesman, announced that the government would reintroduce an amended version in the next session.

Mr. Foot said the Lords had challenged "democratic authority" and flouted the will of the House of Commons. Labor members described the Lords as "a bunch of unelected busy-bodies."

Conservatives and some Laborites replied that the Lords had merely exercised their constitutional prerogative and in a worthy cause.

As a practical matter, the Lords cannot defeat the government in the next session, unless they wish to risk a major constitutional clash. But their unannounced resistance, combined with backstage pressure from powerful figures in the publishing industry, had already forced the government into concessions.

Unemployment a Factor
Until last year, few persons had voted fears that the closed shop would affect the way that decisions were made at newspapers. But with unemployment in the industry rising and members of the National Union of Journalists growing more outspoken, editors and publishers became concerned that a union with the freedom to organize closed shops would force senior

editors to join, would begin to dictate hiring practices and would slowly begin to deny writers who were not members of the union access to the public print.

Many working journalists scoffed at these fears, arguing that a majority of union members, except perhaps the most militant, were opposed by training and temperament to regimentation.

But the House of Lords disagreed—including one of its most powerful members, Lord Goodman, a well-known figure on the London scene and chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Two Amendments
Under Lord Goodman's leadership, the Lords insisted on two amendments. One would establish a "charter" of press freedoms, guaranteeing freedom of access to outside contributors and exempting editors from obligatory membership. The second amendment would give statutory backing—that is, the force of law—to the charter and its guarantees.

A compromise was debated and finally approved, in part, in the House of Commons and will be included in any new bill, although without the statutory guarantees the Lords wanted. Tuesday night's vote indicated that the Lords still want the guarantees, but there is little chance they will fight the government a second time around.

WHO Reports Smallpox Found Only in Ethiopia

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Asia is now free of smallpox and Ethiopia is the only country still reporting some cases, the World Health Organization announced today.

Bangladesh, the last Asian country with smallpox, was officially declared free of the disease yesterday, WHO said.

The last case in Bangladesh was found on Sept. 15—a 2-year-old girl, Sookina Begum, of the village of Shukhpura in Chittagong district. Sookina suffered a mild case.

Dr. Donald Henderson, head of WHO's campaign to eradicate smallpox around the world, said that since Sept. 15, a total 13,000 health workers have conducted house-to-house searches throughout Bangladesh's 150,000 villages but found no further cases. Just six months ago, the country reported 2,900 cases.

The cases in Ethiopia are of a mild type that is fatal to only 1 per cent of those contracting the disease.

There are 90 Ethiopian villages that, within the last six weeks, have announced one or more cases, WHO said.

Loot Estimate Is Cut In Krupp Gem Holdup

MUNICH, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Krupp family has revised downward to 200,000 deutsche marks (about \$78,000) the value of jewelry robbed by three gunmen from a Munich apartment, police said today. The loss had been estimated at 2 million marks.

The family said a box of jewelry believed taken in the Tuesday night holdup of Anneliese von Bohlen und Halbach, former wife of the late Alfred Krupp, was overlooked by the three masked gunmen and thus the losses were considerably lower than estimated.

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Amin Reads Hills' Book, Then Recalls His Envoy to London

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Idi Amin of Uganda today recalled his chief diplomat from London following publication of an allegedly anti-Uganda book by British lecturer Dennis Hills.

In a remarkable attack on Mr. Hills, who was rescued from a firing squad in Uganda earlier this year by the personal intervention of British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Gen. Amin accused the Briton of being a sex maniac and drunkard.

Diplomatic observers in Nairobi said Gen. Amin's latest outburst against Mr. Hills could once more place the British community of several hundred persons in Uganda in jeopardy, although Gen. Amin did underline that his official relations with London recently had been good.

Gen. Amin earlier this year touched off a major diplomatic incident when he arrested Mr. Hills, 61, and threatened to put him in front of a firing squad for treason. In a manuscript seized by Ugandan authorities, Mr. Hills accused Gen. Amin of being a "village tyrant."

Gen. Amin several times postponed the execution and he was finally saved and flown back to Britain after the personal intervention of Queen Elizabeth, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and a visit to Kampala by Mr. Callaghan.

Radio Uganda said today that Gen. Amin had received "from Irish, Scottish and Welsh friends" a copy of the Hills book, "The White Pumpkin," recently published in England without the references to Gen. Amin as a village tyrant.

Nevertheless, after reading the book, Gen. Amin immediately recalled his acting high commissioner to London, Frederick Isings, for a briefing. Gen. Amin described the book as "more malicious propaganda against Uganda" and described Mr. Hills as a drunk and a "sex maniac" who mixed with prostitutes during his stay in Uganda.

Warning to Moscow
NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Amin expects the Soviet Union to fulfill a military aid agreement to provide Uganda with 15 more medium T-55 tanks, 12 to 15 fuel tank trucks and some other "minor things," despite the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, the radio in Uganda reported today.

"If the Russians really think they are a superpower, they will honor this agreement," he said. "If they decide not to send the equipment, we will never kneel to them. I fear nobody except God."

The official Uganda Broadcasting Corp. said Gen. Amin made the remarks at a farewell party yesterday for some of the 50 or more Soviet diplomats, development technicians and military advisers who have begun leaving Uganda following the break. The radio did not say whether Gen. Amin carried out his promise to play the accordion at the party but reported that he danced to music by the Small World Jazz Band at the Uganda-Soviet Friendship Club in the Lake Victoria town of Entebbe.

Australians Are Given Remains of Newsmen
JAKARTA, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The Australian Embassy yesterday received the remains and personal effects of five Australian television newsmen who were killed in Portuguese Timor more than a month ago.

A senior Indonesian official said that the newsmen had been found in the town of Balibo, which was captured by pro-Indonesian forces last month.

Ne Win Sees Mao
PEKING, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Burmese President Ne Win met Chairman Mao Tse-tung today for a "cordial and friendly conversation."

Turkish Bath Sheds Image

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A Turkish bathhouse that called itself the "Embassy" has agreed to drop that name—at the request of the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo.

The embassy said it was receiving embarrassing telephone calls from persons who wanted to know the bathhouse's prices and whether it offered the services of women.

In Tokyo, Turkish bathhouses are simply called Toruko. The Japanese word for Turk. Persons seeking the bathhouse's telephone number from information operators called it Toruko Tashikan, which could mean either Turkish Embassy or Embassy Turkish Bath. The operators usually gave out the number of Turkey's diplomatic establishment.

Starting today, the bathhouse will be called the "Koj," meaning old castle.

EEC Commission Says Recession Is Nearing End
BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The recession is nearing an end in most European Economic Community nations, the Common Market's Executive Commission said today.

The commission, in its quarterly report, seemed to weaken the position of France and other European nations at an economic summit meeting at Rambouillet, France, this weekend. The Europeans had planned to urge President Ford to adopt expansionist policies to help Europe pull out of the recession.

The report advised the EEC nations "not to count too much on a boost to economic activity from third countries"—a reference to the United States, where signs of an upswing have been evident for months.

The report said, "It appears that the recession has bottomed out in France, West Germany and Denmark and is nearly at an end in the majority of the other member states. . . . A moderate growth of gross [Common Market industrial] product in real terms during 1976 seems probable."

Recovery is likely to be slower in Britain and Belgium, the commission warned. It predicted a continuing rise in unemployment in the EEC until the middle of next year.

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Jane's Says U.S. Leads World in Unmanned Spying Aircraft

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States leads the world in development of unmanned planes for use on spy missions, the authoritative Jane's All the World's Aircraft said yesterday.

In its 1975-76 edition, it listed nearly 100 such aircraft developed by the United States compared with only two known unmanned target planes built by the Soviet Union.

"They have a cloak-and-dagger quality to rival James Bond at his best," Jane's editor John Taylor said.

Jane's also said that Soviet technology remains inferior to that of the West, although the Russians may beat the world in the race to put the first supersonic airliner into regular service.

Interior Technology
"Suggestions that Soviet technology is inferior to the West's in any field are incomprehensible to some people in view of the

U.S.S.R.'s exploits in space," Jane's said. "However, the evidence of such shortcomings is incontrovertible, ranging from Egyptian rejection of the Tu-154 tri-jet airliner to setbacks in the Soyuz and Mars space exploration programs."

But it added that the Tu-144 supersonic transport may yet start regular airline services before the Anglo-French Concorde, which is scheduled to begin regular commercial flights next January.

Spy missions, for which unmanned planes or RPVs (Remotely Piloted Vehicles) have been developed by the United States, Jane's said, include patrolling the Iron Curtain frontier in Europe and the Arctic Ocean, picking up electronic data, marking targets, suicide attacks and even taking part in aerial dogfights.

One such unmanned plane now being developed by the Boeing Aerospace Co., Jane's said, will

be used for monitoring radar emissions along the western border of East Germany and Soviet missile firings from Russia's northern missile test site.

It said that this unmanned craft probably will take over monitoring flights over the Arctic now being carried out by manned planes.

"Here is a hint of the background to occasional press stories of attacks on military aircraft in border areas," Jane's said.

Another unmanned plane, being developed by Teledyne Ryan, an altitude of more than 55,000 feet, an endurance of more than 20 hours and carry a payload of 700-1,500 pounds.

It said that Israel used the Teledyne Ryan AQM-34 decoy plane frequently during the 1973 war to draw the fire of Arab missiles.

Jane's said that other pilotless planes of this type carried reconnaissance cameras on remor-

with the Penguin combine, effective this week, is the latest in a series of such takeovers that have been ascribed to the book world to rapidly rising publishing costs.

"The result of the merger will be to strengthen Viking," according to Thomas Geismar, its president since 1961 and son of its founder, Harold. "We have reached the stage in our development where Penguin, with its enormous paperback life and ex-

the 4,500 titles on the British Penguin list. Many of these are not now stocked by most bookshops.

In Half-Century

In the half-century Viking has published the works of such writers as John Steinbeck, Arthur Miller, D.H. Lawrence, Graham Greene, Iris Murdoch, Patrick White, Nadine Gordimer, Rebecca West, Thomas Frynsham and Saul Bellow. Mr. Bellow's "Humboldt Gift," issued this fall, is fifth on the best-seller list of *The New York Times Book Review*.

The sale of Viking is part of the current trend away from independent publishing houses and toward concentration of the industry into conglomerates and into subsidiaries of large nonbook companies. Viking is the third independent house this year to be sold. H.P. Putnam & Co. was sold to Dutch interests last summer and G.P. Putnam's Sons was acquired in September by MCA Inc.

Medieval Citadel Found

NESTLETON, Switzerland, Nov. 13 (AP)—Swiss soldiers digging trenches during a recent army exercise have thus uncovered the foundations of a medieval citadel, probably built in the 16th or 17th century, on top of a Roman Aes Fries that had been in use 700 years before the war.

| -WEEK- | | Stocks and Div in \$ | | Stk. | | 3 p.m. prev. Chge | | -WEEK- | | Stocks and Div in \$ | | Stk. | | 3 p.m. prev. Chge | | -WEEK- | | Stocks and Div in \$ | | Stk. | | 3 p.m. prev. Chge | | |
|--------|------|----------------------|-------|------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------|------|----------------------|-------|------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------|------|----------------------|-------|------|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|
| High. | Low. | P/E | Yield | High | Low | High | Low | High. | Low. | P/E | Yield | High | Low | High | Low | High. | Low. | P/E | Yield | High | Low | High | Low | |
| 424. | 224. | AbbrLab | 17 | 32 | 414 | 404 | 404 | 294 | 124 | AbbrLab | 17 | 32 | 414 | 404 | 404 | 514 | 394 | Amex | 1.78 | 10 | 148 | 474 | 454 | 454 |
| 474 | 334 | ACP in 2.60 | | 16 | 74 | 404 | 394 | 404 | 4 | 14 | 78 | 214 | 214 | 214 | 14 | 1354 | 77 | AmAC | 15.25 | 12 | 115 | 114 | 114 | |
| 474 | 334 | AcmeCov | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 75 | Alcst | 50 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 75 | 75 | AMAC | 4 | 6 | 40 | 124 | 124 | |
| 474 | 334 | Adm | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ADVERTISEMENT

NOV. 13, 1975

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1975 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE Nov. 13 | MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR. 72-73 | SHRS. OUTST. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| AQUITAINE | Petrol. | 579 - 520.10 | 557 | 555 - 548 | 4 | 4.1 | 68.52-62.85-59.14c | 9,540 | 1st sem. '75 net profit = 305 MF 305 MF for same period '74 |
| BIC | Pen. lighters | 749 - 493 | 571 | 555 - 556 | 21 | 1.3 | 51.9 - 29.84 - 27.60c | 1,800 | First 9 months '75 net profit (after taxes) = 35,502,000 F (+17%). |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 780 - 462 | 553 | 526 - 513 | 11 | 3.8 | 42.50 - 47.50 - 50.70c | 400 | First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74 |
| BSN - GERVAIS DAN. | Glass/food | 649 - 378 | 578 | 570 - 562 | 30 | 4.4 | 87 - 102 - 28.30c | 2,322 | Same dividend (Fr. 25.50) confirmed at shareholders' meeting. |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS... | Shipping Air trans. | 209 - 172 | 173.30 | 176 - 173.30 | 10 | 2.9 | 9.30 - 9.38 - 16.94 | 1,846 | Total dividend of Fr. 16 for fiscal period 1973/1974 |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE... | Public works | 171.26 - 76.80 | 166 | 160 - 159 | 14 | 4.8 | 8.48 - 9.24 - 11.18 | 1,234 | 1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10,025,600 F. |
| CREDIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 191.50 - 117 | 175.50 | 177.20 - 177 | 17 | 4.8 | 13.67 - 13.02 - 10.34 | 2,445 | Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 5,240,000 F (+35.2%). New issue pending. |
| CREDIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 157.90 - 107.80 | 132.20 | 131.90 - 130 | 20 | 4.5 | 9 - 8.63 - 6.77 | 3,881 | Official opening of CIC Group representative office in Warsaw. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Navvy Ind | 189.30 - 132.60 | 199 | 160 - 158 | 6 | 4.9 | 9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c | 2,847 | 1st 9 months '75 increased turnover 3,293 MF (+18% vs. same period '74) |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 219 - 124.50 | 210.10 | 212 - 210 | - | 4.3 | (non significant) | 2,193 | Dividend increase proposed pending due to good results '74/75? |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 394.90 - 169 | 373.50 | 376.50 - 372.50 | 14 | 4.3 | 26.57 - 27.19 - 23.01c | 1,490 | 1st sem. '75 turnover=624 MF (+3.8% net profit)=14,815,000 F (approx. '74) |
| FRANCAISE PETROLES. | Petrol. | 158 - 88.25 | 118.60 | 126 - 118.20 | 2 | 8.8 | 23.15 - 41.65 - 64.51c | 13,689 | New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL. |
| GENE. DE Fonderie | Mech. Const. | 226 - 127 | 172 | 130 - 178 | 6 | 7.3 | 25.45 - 47.19 - 30 | 982 | 49% participation in new Ideal-Shar Gard Company. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 97.90 - 72.36 | 77.80 | 77 - 75 | 26 | 3.9 | 10.59 - 7.59 - 17.97c | 7,944 | 1st sem. '75 turnover 1975 net profit = 22,000 F. |
| LMT (Matériel Tél.) | Electric | 2725 - 1400 | 2575 | 2559 - 2595 | 41 | 1.6 | 66.51 - 66.54 - 62.03 | 706 | 1st sem. '75 net profit = 24,800,000 F (+1%) over same period '74 |
| LYON. DES EAUX | Utilities | 514 - 303 | 505 | 497 - 484 | 34 | 3.2 | 24.73 - 19.87 - 21.28 | 1,607 | First 9 months '75 turnover: 54,628,544 Fr. (+17% vs. same period '74) |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 609 - 412 | 594 | 590 - 583 | 19a | 1.2 | 22.80 - 21.77 - | 2,157 | First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.9% vs. same period '74 |
| PARIBAS (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 185 - 122 | 189 | 187 - 183.50 | 8 | 5.8 | 18.83 - 21.81 - 23.72c | 16,160 | Merger with COPIERAF & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year |
| PATERNELLE | Hold. (fin.) | 158 - 121.10 | 128 | 121 - 128 | - | 5.3 | (non significant) | 2,635 | Exchange offer of 3 Paternelle shares for 1 A.G.P. share until Oct. 6. |
| PECHELBRONN | Hold. (fin.) | 73 - 58.50 | 66.70 | 68 - 66 | 10 | 7.5 | 4.32 - 11.71 - 4.52 | 2,035 | 5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '70) paid as of July 16, 1975. |
| PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM. | Chem./min. | 137.70 - 95.90 | 98.80 | 99 - 97.00 | 3 | 9.5 | 10.90 - 14.59 - 29.50c | 25,162 | 1st 9 months '75 coal prod. turnover = 13,592 MF (+5.4% more active French prod.) |
| PERIER | Bever Spn | 150 - 91.10 | 100.50 | 101 - 100.50 | 9a | 4.0 | 8.94 - 11.48 - | 5,254 | |
| PEUGEOT | Holding | 316 - 123 | 310.10 | 308 - 305 | 8 | 2.9 | 68.26 - 71.64 - 38.54c | 4,002 | 1st semester '75 net profit = 82,240 MF vs. 67,187 MF in '74 |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 630 - 325 | 642 | 635 - 625 | 18 | 1.9 | 40.22 - 33.94 - 35.07c | 928 | March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,089 MF (+4%). |
| ROUSSEL-UCLAF | Pharmac. | 325 - 222 | 248.90 | 249.50 - 247 | 7 | 3.4 | 13.85 - 24.71 - 37.66c | 2,078 | 1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,331 MF up 10.7% vs. '74. Latter up 26% vs. '73 |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf | 1996 - 1210 | 1835 | 1827 - 1790 | 26 | 1.3 | 61.22 - 64.64 - 71.76 | 321 | Group turnover April-December '75 = 136,81 MF (+20.7% vs. same period '74) |
| SUEZ (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 965 - 185 | 255.80 | 259.30 - 238 | 6 | 5.9 | 49.14 - 55.76 - 54c | 8,479 | Merger BSUM & SI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & du Suez. |
| TELEMECANIQUE | Electric | 1019 - 700 | 839 | 840 - 823 | 22 | 1.7 | 26.61 - 34.02 - 37.25 | 978 | Plan for new microcomputer subsidiary with Thomson-CSF (microcity held). |

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74.

* Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidate

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These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

14 November, 1975

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Floating Rate Capital Notes 1982



Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

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Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Ashahi Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. | Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. | A. R. Ames & Co. | The Arab & Morgan Grenfell Finance Company |
| Arab Trust Company K.S.C. | Ayala Finance (HK) | Julius Baer International | Banco Nacional del Lavoro |
| Banco di Santo Spirito | Banco Uruguayo | Bank of America International | Banco di Roma |
| Banque Trust Internationale | Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. | Banque Parapénne de Tokyo | Bank of Bermuda |
| Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres | Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur | Bank of Helsinki Ltd. |
| Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Nationale de Paris | Banque de Neufize, Schlimberger, Mallet | Banque de l'Indochine et de Siam |
| Banque Worms | Baring Brothers & Co., | H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. | Banque de l'Union Européenne |
| Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank | Brown Harrison & International Bank | Bayerische Vereinsbank | Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. |
| Citigroup International Bank | Clariden Bank | Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. | Cassino & Co. |
| Credit Lyonnais | Credit du Nord et Union Parisienne | Credito Italiano | Crédit Industriel et Commercial |
| The Development Bank of Singapore | Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation | Europæan Arab-Bank S.A. | First Boston (Europe) |
| First International Bankers | Robert Fleming & Co. | Gefino International | Gesellschaft und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen |
| Greenshields | Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) | Hill Samuel & Co. | Irish Overseas Investment Bank |
| Jardine Fleming & Company | Kasseler-Oeske-Franklin | Kilder, Peckohy International | Kleinwort, Benson |
| Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg-aise | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International | Lazard Frères & Co. | Kreditbank N.Y. |
| Libyan Arab Foreign Bank | London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) | Messerschmies Hanover | Merck, Finck & Co. |
| Morgan Grenfell & Co. | The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. | National Commercial Bank of Jordan | Nederlandsche Handelsmaatschappij N.V. |
| Norddeutsche Landesbank | Grünzentrale | Orion Bank | Pember & Boyle |
| Rea Brothers | N. M. Rothschild & Sons | Rothschild Bank A.G. | Plesner, Halding & Plesner N.V. |
| J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. | Singer & Friedlander | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken | Rowe & Pittman, Hirst-Brown |
| Swiss, Turbulla & Co. | Sumitomo & East Asia | Sumitomo White Weld | Smith, Barney & Co. |
| Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. | Union Bank of Finland | J. Vantabl & Co. | Société Centrale de Banque S.A. |
| | | | Svenska Handelsbanken |
| | | | UBAF |
| | | | S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. |
| | | | Wood Gundy |

[illegible]

*These Debentures have not been and are not being offered to the public.
This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.*

NEW ISSUE

November 12, 1973

U.S. \$50,000,000

Queensland Alumina Limited

10 7/8% Series R Debentures Due 1992

The private placement in the United States of Bonds secured by the above Debentures was negotiated by the undersigned.

The First Boston Corporation

Morgan Stanley & Co.
Incorporated

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U.S. Public Skeptical of Politicians' Economic Ability

By Hobart Rowen

PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 13 (UPI)—With the renewed specter of double-digit inflation, and worrisome change in the direction of unemployment, it has been a week of sobering economic news.

Inflation, as measured by the wholesale price index, jumped 1.8 per cent in October, the equivalent of an annual rate of about 21 per cent. Although there were some one-time factors present (new car prices, for example), the October number was a stunning surprise to administration men.

The jobs rate jump, from 3.3 per cent in September to 3.8 per cent in October, is a discouraging development after a few

months of apparent improvement. Although one month's figures are never definitive, the message of the October data seems to be that the economy simply is not growing fast enough to absorb all the new entrants in the labor force.

Normally, this kind of dismal economic news would be of enormous help to the political party out of power, currently the Democrats, and of great harm to the "ins" the Republicans.

But at a symposium of institutional investors here sponsored by the Washington Forum, an economic research and advisory group, pollster Pat Caddell cautioned that the public is "heated" by economic problems.

and skeptical of the ability of any politician to cope with them.

The Democrats, said Mr. Caddell, may thus be unable to "differentiate themselves" sufficiently from the Republicans to gain a political payoff from the nation's economic ills.

Mr. Caddell, whose poll-taking company has served many presidential candidates and government agencies, finds a growing degree of skepticism among average citizens about government's ability to diagnose and handle today's complex economic problems.

His analysis, as he explained it to the money men here, would indicate that President Ford is tending himself if he really believes as he said on the special edition of "Meet the Press" that he has "restored (the) public confidence in their government at the federal level."

What Mr. Caddell finds, to the contrary, is a cynical public that not only believes Mr. Ford is not dealing effectively with wage, price, energy and related problems, but that Democrats are not likely to do much better.

To turn the economic issue into a "plus," Mr. Caddell said, a Democratic presidential candidate would have to "convince the voters that he understands economic problems and knows what to do about them. And so far, I don't see anyone doing that."

If the economic future is uncertain, so is the political outlook. After the "Sunday night massacre" that jiggled key figures in and out of top cabinet positions, it is no longer certain, a panel on politics agreed, that President Ford is assured of re-election merely because he is the incumbent.

As a matter of fact, panel chairman Kevin Connolly of the Washington Forum said with a smile that the discussion, which some weeks back had been titled: "Ford vs. what's-his-name," now had to be changed to "what's-

his-name vs. what's-his-name."

One takes away only a series of question marks from the discussions here. Will unemployment, clearly too high, come down much if at all in 1976? Will high inflation rates shatter consumer confidence? Will veto of a tax extension bill, as threatened by the President, abort an already shaky recovery? Will a heavy calendar of labor negotiations next year toughen a new wage-price spiral?

An influential administration economic adviser privately observed, in the wake of the October wholesale price index, that "the other couple of months like this" will force a re-examination of the administration's basic belief that inflation in 1976 can be held to a 7-per-cent annual rate.

And as for the President, the need for him to scramble to be re-nominated means that all economic programming must be designed with an eye carefully cocked at Ronald Reagan and the other GOP hopefuls.

So bottom down the hatchets for 1976: Almost anything and everything can happen on both the political and economic fronts—and probably will.

International Stock Indexes

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| Paris | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Market Summary

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Tokyo Exchange

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| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Dow Jones Averages

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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| Stockholm | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| Oslo | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| Stockholm | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| Oslo | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |

NYSE Index

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Standard & Poor's

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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NYSE Index

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 13

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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European Markets

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Brussels

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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Zurich

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
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| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Cash

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| London | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Cash

| | Nov. 13, 1975 | Nov. 12, 1975 | Nov. 11, 1975 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Amsterdam | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Brussels | 118.70 | 118.50 | 118.50 |
| Frankfurt | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
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| Oslo | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |
| Stockholm | 145.55 | 145.55 | 145.55 |

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All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues

General American Transportation Corporation

\$15,000,000

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Salomon Brothers

\$45,000,000

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Salomon Brothers

alsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Associate of Rache & Co. Incorporated
 F. H. Rache & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

arg Paribas Becker Inc.

Dean Witter & Co.

Incorporated
W. I. & C.

Wurtles Weeden & Co.
Incorporated**Securities Corporation****ities International, Inc.**

1.1.1 General

Indesbank Girozentrale

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Manila, Philippines

8 1/2 % Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975/1980

Bayerische Vereinsbank Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

November 14, 1975

U.S. Pro Leagues Besieged by Financial Crises, Congress and Courts

By Craig Ammerman

MY OWN...
...House...

...Lebanon...
...house...

...house...
...house...

...house...
...house...

...house...
...house...

...house...
...house...

...house...
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When the 10-team NFL ended its 18-month loss in which \$30 million was lost, the league president, Chris Hammett, said: "We will not be the last to go." He was right. The San Diego ABA team ceased operations Tuesday, and other teams in several sports are in trouble.

The expansionism of the late 1960s, when promoters such as Gary Davidson created leagues at will, is over. The structure of most sports is in question in the courts and their future is in question at the box office.

The average salary in pro basketball is \$100,000. In pro hockey it is \$70,000. The National Hockey League lost its television contract and the National Basketball Association's ratings are weak. The other leagues—the ABA and World Hockey Association—are without TV income.

In the 1975-76 season, 25 of the 28 pro basketball teams lost money. It is estimated that 15 lost more than \$1 million. An estimated 23 of the 23 pro hockey teams lost money.

Last year, each of the 28 teams in the National Football League received a record \$2.2 million in revenue from TV contracts. Yet a record eight teams lost money.

The NFL's Washington Redskins lost a reported \$750,000 last year, and their prospects for new income are slim. In 1970, the Redskins sold tickets in their 55,000-seat stadium for \$5, \$7, \$8 and \$12. Now those tickets cost \$9, \$11, \$12 and \$18 a game, and it is believed that the Redskins will lose money again even though they fill their stadium at those prices.

Higher Redskins Salaries One reason is higher salaries: A club spokesman said the average Redskins player made \$25,000 in 1970. Now, the average is \$54,000.

Neither the Redskins nor the NFL is likely to go under. The same cannot be said for basketball's ABA or hockey's WHA. The Minneapolis Fighting Saints are one of 14 teams in the WHA. The club draws a good average home crowd of 12,000. Yet it is one of four league teams which reportedly could go bust this season.

The Saints' twice-monthly payroll for 28 players and 17

other persons is \$140,000. It is due tomorrow, and the team did not have the money to meet it until last night. "The Saints are in trouble... big trouble," said the league president, Ben Haskin.

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The WHA held a league meeting earlier this week, and an official said afterward, "I would not be surprised if two or three teams dropped out of our league before the end of the season."

ABA Teams in Trouble The ABA's problems may be more critical. As league officials work on printing their third different schedule in a month, as many as three of the eight remaining teams are re-

ing less than 3,000 at home. "We cannot exist with the few people that are coming out for the games," said the club president, Harry Weltman, who has talked of moving the club to Cincinnati.

Eighteen years ago, a mild furor was created when baseball's Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants went West. Now, teams change names and jump to other cities as if it were normal business practice.

Meanwhile, Congress and federal agencies are watching closely. In the past, it has been possible for an owner to absorb losses by writing off the full cost of his franchise over a five-year period on tax returns as the depreciation value of his players. The Internal Revenue Service, in a case it took to an Atlanta federal court, apparently has cut the amount an owner can write off in half.

Since an NFL franchise costs \$15 million, the effect of that decision could be great. And a congressional committee has approved legislation which would further restrict amounts an owner could claim as the depreciation value of his players.

There are also serious challenges in the courts. The NFL's rules that bind a player to one team, and thus prevent open-market bidding for top talent, are being tested in two federal courts. A similar suit challenging the NBA's rules is before a New York judge.

The NFL is also defending itself before a National Labor Relations Board examiner on

15 charges of unfair labor practices. And that is not the only labor problem facing professional leagues.

The NFL has endured two strikes in the past 15 months. There has not been a contract between the league and the players' union for almost two years, and the players' pension fund could go broke in December if a new contract is not signed by then.

Another league without a labor contract is the NBA, and major league baseball must negotiate a new contract with its players' union before the next season. Strikes in both sports are possible.

The NBA canceled expansion plans last year. The NHL did the same and two teams came close to folding. NFL officials claim their league will shrink considerably if it loses the suits now in federal courts.

Clarence Campbell, commissioner of the NHL, said, "If something drastic doesn't happen, there will be a contraction of teams soon."

NFL Adds NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Two former World Football League players, John Wibur and Larry Jameson, have been certified to sign with National Football League teams, an NFL spokesman said.

Wibur, 31, a guard, played in the NFL for eight years with the Dallas Cowboys, Los Angeles Rams and Washington Redskins. He was released by Washington in 1974 and signed with the Hawaiians of the WFL.

Jameson, a 6-foot-7, 270-pound rookie from Indiana, was a 1975 sixth-round draft choice of the NFL St. Louis Cardinals. He signed instead with the Chicago Wind of the WFL.

The rulings were made at a meeting of NFL owners at which agreement could not be reached on a plan for allocating the league's two new franchises—Seattle and Tampa—which will join next season. The owners will meet again Nov. 19.

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Islanders Downed 5-1 in NHL

Sabourin's 10th Goal Boosts Seals

ONTARIO, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The New York Islanders' Gary Sabourin scored his 10th goal last night to help the Seals rout the Islanders 5-1 in a National Hockey League game.

Sabourin registered his goal in the second period, giving the Seals a 2-0 lead. He added a second period goal to give the Seals a 3-0 lead.

The Seals wrapped up the victory with two more goals in the third period, one by Larry Patey and another by Jim Pappin on power play.

The victory was the second straight for the Seals and moving them into a tie with Boston Bruins for third place in the Adams Division.

Capitalis 6, Penguins 6. At Landover, Md., Washington Capitals 6, Penguins 6.

At Buffalo, N.Y., Orest Kindrachuk scored his sixth goal of the season on a 20-foot shot to break a 1-1 tie in the second period and lead Buffalo to a 3-1 victory over Buffalo, snapping the team's three-game undefeated streak.

Kindrachuk's goal came with a minute over a minute left in the second period, 93 seconds after Stanfield had tied it for the Seals on a 40-foot shot.

Jean Ratelle and Joe Zarnesi, had refused to report to New York and missed three games on the Rangers' road trip.

Perturbed over a disregarded "no-trade" clause in his contract with the Bruins and concerned about his wife's health after a recent operation, Vadnais remained in Boston until Exposito and Emile Francis, the Rangers' general manager, helped change his mind.

The biggest Ranger plus for Vadnais occurred in the body-check department. Inspired by the presence of Vadnais, Gilles Marotte gave out some of the fiercest blocks seen in a Ranger uniform in a long time.

Exposito will be unable to play until this weekend because of his sore ankle.

The defenseman, acquired with Phil Esposito from the Boston Bruins last week for Brad Park, was the first player to be traded from the Bruins to the Rangers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Although in dire need of a pick-me-up, the Rangers failed to get one last night when Carol Vadnais played for the team for the first time.

The defenseman, acquired with Phil Esposito from the Boston Bruins last week for Brad Park, was the first player to be traded from the Bruins to the Rangers.



United Press International.

Harvey Catchings of Philadelphia goes way up in trying to block shot by Milwaukee's Elmore Smith in NBA game at Philadelphia Wednesday night. Bucks won, 107-84.

Top-Seed Ashe and Kodes Upset in London

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States and fourth-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, both Wimbledon singles champions, were upset in the quarter-finals of the Deyar Cup tennis tournament here today.

Ashe was knocked out of the event by fellow American Eddie Dibbs, the sixth seed, 6-4, 6-2. The result ended the hopes of London's tennis fans for a repeat of this year's Wimbledon final between Ashe and Jimmy Connors, which Ashe won in four sets.

Kodes, badly needing the grand prize points to insure a place in the Masters' final tournament in Stockholm next month, was ousted from the event by the young British, who defeated fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the United States in the opening round.

Against Dibbs, Ashe found himself facing a specialist of the slow court on which this tournament is being played and Ashe showed that he has not yet mastered the switch from the faster surfaces on which he excels.

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